NOVA SCOTIA SOCIAL SERVICES COUNCIL

REPORT TO

HONOURABLE EDMUND L. MORRIS, M.L.A.
MINISTER OF SOCIAL SERVICES

ON

VULNERABLE MOTHERS, VULNERABLE CHILDREN

June 1982
Halifax, Nova Scotia

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INTRODUCTION

This report arises as a result of a December 1981 request from the Minister of Social Services that the Nova Scotia Social Services Council consult with the general public as well as public, private and volunteer social agencies and other related groups and individuals on the implications of the study entitled Vulnerable Mothers, Vulnerable Children. In response to this request, copies of the study were forwarded to 73 agencies, groups and individuals who were identified as being aware of the situation of the unmarried mother. These 73 recipients were requested to submit their comments, concerns and recommendations to the Council. Section I of this report examines their responses.

Section II consists of a review of responses from the general public which were generated by a request for submissions published in all daily and weekly newspapers in the Province in February 1982.

In addition to soliciting public response, the Nova Scotia Social Services Council, at the time of the Minister's request, was in the process of surveying 15 Nova Scotia social agencies concerning their involvement with all categories of single parents, including unmarried mothers. Although beyond the mandate of the original request, many of the survey findings relate to unmarried mothers and therefore may prove valuable to the Minister. The results of this survey form Section III of this report.

In Section IV, the Social Services Council presents its recommendations on appropriate responses to Vulnerable Mothers, Vulnerable Children.

SECTION I - PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND VOLUNTEER AGENCY SUBMISSIONS

The Nova Scotia Social Services Council forwarded 73 copies of Vulnerable Mothers, Vulnerable Children to various agencies, groups and individuals who have contact with unmarried mothers, and requested their comments. Only 23 responses were received, as shown in Table I.

TABLE I

	Requests Forwarded	Comments Received	Per Cent Received
Family Court Judges	13	1	7.7
District Supervisors, Department of Social Services	13	6	46.2
Religious Groups	10	2	20.0
Homes, Councils, and Associations	14	7	50.0
School Boards and Related Groups	8	0	0.0
Regional Administrators and Assistant Regional Administrators, Department of Social Services	7	4	57.1
Hospitals and Related Groups	4	3	75.0
Municipalities	4	0	0.0
TOTAL	73	23	31.5

* A detailed listing of agencies, groups and individuals contacted appears in Appendix I.

In light of the importance of the study and the implications it might have for the agencies and individuals contacted, the Council was extremely disappointed with the low number of briefs

submitted. On the other hand, the quality of many responses and recommendations that were received was high and offered valuable insight into the problems unmarried mothers face.

A key issue that was not addressed in the study was the underlying assumption that out-of-wedlock pregnancies are acceptable and that the state must provide for the unmarried mother and her child. The study did not address the extent to which the community feels that unwed parents must accept responsibility for their own and their child's well-being. Many submissions received by the Council did, however, address this issue of responsibility.

One Family Court Judge felt that the state should assume responsibility only as a last resort. He wrote that, based on his experience, individuals will accept responsibility if they are encouraged and supported. He suggested more emphasis should be placed on the duty of the putative father to provide assistance to the unmarried mother and that non-public, community resources must be regarded as a source of valuable assistance and utilized to the fullest extent possible. Only when all available options have been exhausted should government assistance be considered, he recommended.

The major recommendation in the majority of briefs was the need for more preventative services. Suggestions included an extensive

family life education program in schools, easier access to birth control information (although this should not be viewed as condoning premarital sex), and public awareness and information programs.

The family life education program, the submissions said, should stress the moral and ethical qualities of sexual relationships. The program should have the full support of public health units and should counter the prevalent sexual messages from the media and other sources. The submissions called for clear and detailed instruction in all methods of contraception, including the success rates and hazards for each. As well, young people must be made aware that they must take responsibility for their actions and therefore must realize the implications of being sexually active.

The submissions recommended that these programs should not be limited to schools and that teachers, parents and professionals must be properly trained if they are to be effective communicators. The family is a primary source of information, yet parents seeking help in how to teach their children about sexuality are often unable to find such assistance.

For the young female who does become pregnant, strong support services should be available so that she will be motivated to and capable of continuing with her education, job training or employment. The submissions said counselling services should be readily available to assist the girl in dealing with her feelings of anger, guilt and depression.

As indicated in Vulnerable Mothers, Vulnerable Children, only one in four unmarried mothers consulted professionals at some time preceding the birth of the child. The implementation of a public awareness program, some submissions suggested, may serve as a catalyst to increase utilization of these services in the community.

It was suggested that other programs should also be readily available for expectant teenage mothers, covering such areas as nutrition during pregnancy, health and fitness of the mother, childbirth education, and examination of options following birth. These options should be thoroughly discussed with the individual on the basis of her age, education and employment training.

In an effort to prevent further unwanted pregnancies, some submissions recommended the introduction of a contraceptive instruction program in the maternity wards of hospitals.

For those young mothers who decide to keep their children, it was suggested that more emphasis should be placed on supportive services, including programs to help mothers explore areas of possible educational pursuits and programs to provide assistance in employment training. If at all possible, these support services should focus on encouraging the young girl to at least finish high school by providing such services as infant day care, transportation and babysitting.

Other supplements to parental care suggested in the submissions included home care programs, small cooperative housing units managed by single parents, the utilization of foster grandparents/senior citizens for babysitting or child care, and the extension of sliding scale subsidy programs in traditional day care facilities.

In summation, several options were suggested to make it easier for the unmarried mother to deal with her situation. The implementation of a comprehensive and effective family life education program was accorded the highest priority.

SECTION II - SUBMISSIONS FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS

Thirty-four submissions were received from the general public on the subject of unmarried mothers, as summarized below:

1. Eight individuals had read the book and were commenting on its contents and offering their own recommendations.

2. Seven individuals had not read the book and were commenting instead on the general topic of unmarried mothers.

3. Nineteen individuals were reacting to a column written by Monsignor Colin Campbell and published in the Halifax Herald newspapers. In this column, Monsignor Campbell stated:

> "If the Department of Social Services changed its policy and denied all financial assistance to unmarried mothers who decided to keep their children, the social situation in the province would change rapidly. Children would now be available for good adoptive homes and perhaps fewer would be conceived out-of-wedlock."

Seventeen of the 19 individuals responding to this column felt that financial assistance to unmarried mothers should cease. Only one person stated that financial assistance should be paid to the unmarried mother, while the remaining individual felt that financial assistance

should be paid to the unmarried mother only if there were no suitable adoptive parents willing to take the baby. The majority of those stating that financial assistance should be discontinued were vehement in their remarks. The following excerpts are indicative of the 17 responses:

> "I've worked for a voluntary agency for many years and have had access to information that many of these unmarried girls get pregnant purposely so that they can be supported by social assistance. This is wrong, and unfair to the child."

> "I also feel that social assistance only encourages the situation of the growing number of unwed mothers. It seems to tell the girls that what they have done is O.K. - is acceptable, and it's a way of getting away from home, to do whatever they want with all expenses paid."

> "I think it's a very sad situation when a young girl becomes pregnant and even more sad when she decides to keep that child. I do not believe that the public at large has the responsibility of supporting these mothers."

> "I believe an unmarried mother has the right to decide on whether or not she keeps her baby. However, I do NOT think she has the right to receive Social Assistance for her little one."

Unfortunately, few constructive recommendations accompanied these various critiques of the current system. A number of individuals felt that financial assistance takes away the mother's incentive to find work or further her education. It was also suggested that the temptation of financial assistance may increase the number of unwed pregnancies, since girls may feel that money, an apartment and food are easily obtained by having a child, although they may be mentally and physically unprepared to care for a young child.

The majority of individuals who did offer solutions felt that, because many eligible and capable couples are attempting to adopt, this alternative should be stressed.

Other suggestions included making the putative father take more responsibility for his actions, as well as the teaching of morals and not birth control or family life education in schools.

Varying recommendations were proffered by the eight individuals who had read the study. Two individuals strongly favoured an extensive and uniform program of family life education in schools. Another person expressed concern about the role of the father and suggested young, unmarried mothers should be encouraged to give up their children for adoption. A mother who feels strongly about wanting to keep her child will find a way to provide for herself and her baby, the submission said.

The one individual who favored public financial assistance for unmarried mothers stipulated that this assistance should only be paid if the girl accepts compulsory training programs before and after the birth of the child to help her deal with the responsibilities of parenthood. The provision of vocational counselling and training was also mentioned as a positive, progressive move.

Some individuals felt that improved day care programs (including infant day care) that include transportation are badly needed. Night care was also recommended for those mothers on shift work. An expanded homemakers program supplying other support services was also mentioned as beneficial.

The seven individuals who responded to the general subject of unwed mothers offered a variety of general comments and specific recommendations.

One individual observed that, based on her knowledge, unmarried mothers are shuffled in and out of hospital more quickly than married mothers at the time of the birth of the child, not allowing the mother ample time to receive counselling in breast feeding and other areas of child caring.

Four people were opposed to financial assistance being paid to unmarried mothers and recommended adoption as the preferred alternative. One individual felt the availability of monies might make the mother feel that she can cope with the situation, while the disallowing of Family Benefits would force more realistic choices.

A mother and child pre-natal and aftercase assistance bureau providing legal, health, nutritional and educational assistance and a meeting place was suggested as one positive alternative.

SECTION III - NOVA SCOTIA SOCIAL SERVICES COUNCIL STUDY ON SINGLE PARENTS

Between May and September, 1981, the Nova Scotia Social Services Council conducted a survey of 15 Nova Scotia social services agencies concerning the subject of single parents, including unmarried mothers. Of the 15 agencies, eight were regional offices of the Department of Social Services, six were Family and Children's Services agencies or Children's Aid Societies, and the remaining one was the Grace Maternity Hospital in Halifax.

Although the results of this survey are limited by variations in the types of agencies and differences in reporting dates and time spans covered, the comments of those completing the questionnaires have been valuable in understanding how single parents are viewed in various areas of the province.

Number of Single Parents Serviced

A total of 7,239 single-parent cases were reported by the 15 agencies contacted. Because the goal of this survey was to gain an overall, preliminary view of single parents in Nova Scotia, limited time was spent on methodological considerations. It is therefore not immediately clear if some of these cases represent the same persons receiving help from more than one agency or under different categories in the same agency.

Nine agencies reported an increase in the number of single parents coming to their agency in the last few years, two reported a decrease, one indicated that the number had remained stable, and three did not respond to this question.

Type of Single Parent

The greatest percentage of single parents were unmarried mothers (39.3 per cent), while the second largest percentage occurred in the deserted mother category (30.0 per cent).

Most of the single parents (93.3 per cent) were receiving Family Benefits, 3.2 per cent were in a single parent program, 2.7 per cent were receiving municipal assistance, and 0.8 per cent were in an adoption program.

Because unmarried mothers and deserted mothers were the two largest groups of single parents, only the statistics related to these two groups will be reported in the following sections.

Age

Table II shows the age distribution of the unmarried mothers and deserted mothers serviced by the 15 agencies.

TABLE II

Age	Unmarried	Deserted
Under 16	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
16 - 19	541 (27.2%)	23 (1.8%)
20 - 25	444 (22.3%)	116 (9.3%)
26 - 35	926 (46.6%)	713 (57.0%)
Over 35	76 (3.8%)	399 (31.9%)

Education

The educational levels of the unmarried and deserted mothers were almost identical, with the majority of mothers from both groups having less than a senior high school education.

TABLE III

Education Level	Unmarried	Deserted
Junior High	1,180 (54.1%)	1,019 (54.4%)
Senior High	953 (43.7%)	813 (43.4%)
Beyond Grade 12	49 (2.2%)	40 (2.2%)

Number of Children

The number of children was not reported for a significant number of single parents. However, the figures in Table IV appear to be representative when one considers that the deserted mothers were older and therefore more likely to have had more than one child.

TABLE IV

	Unmarried	Deserted
One child	1,360 (71.4%)	560 (36.7%)
More than one child	544 (28.6%)	967 (63.3%)

Reasons for Referral

When answering a question on reasons for referral, some agencies simply checked off the reasons why people came to them, while others gave the actual number of referrals. Table V generally describes the reasons for referrals.

TABLE V

Reasons	No. of Agencies Reporting
Lack of financial resources	13
Marital/family breakup	8
Child neglect	5
Pregnancy planning	5
Child abuse	3
Child delinquency	2
Counselling	2
Widowed	2
Adoption	1
Housing	1
Parenting skills	1

Services Provided

As can be seen from Table VI, the agencies provided a wide variety of services.

TABLE VI

Services Provided	No. of Agencies
Counselling	12
Financial assistance	9
Adoption	8
Family life counselling	7
Referrals to community resources	7
Day care	4
Employment counselling	3
Assistance with employment	3
Preparation for adoption	2
Protection	1
Follow-up unmarried mothers	1
Temporary care of children	1
Teen, pre-natal counselling	1

Causes of Concern

Analysis of the responses to a question regarding the single parent group causing most concern reveals that the young parent and the unmarried mother cause the greatest worry among the agencies.

TABLE VII

Group Causing Most Concern	No. of Agencies
The young parent	8
Unmarried mothers	6
Those lacking education	3
Those lacking financial/emotional support	2
Those lacking day care	1
The deserted	1

Other Support Services

The 15 agencies were asked what other support services were available in their communities. In the larger urban areas, some additional services were reported, including homes for post-natal care, support services for parents of high risk, and organizations for single parents.

Although the network of support services was not as vast in smaller rural centres, group activities for single parents and other facilities directed toward this group were mentioned.

Gaps in Services

Particularly in smaller centres, agencies often mentioned that the lack of counselling services was the major gap in services for single parents.

TABLE VIII

Gaps in Services	No. of Agencies
Counselling in parenting/ financial management	8
Day care	5
Follow-up Services	4
Training/educational opportunities	3
Birth control information	3
Housing	3
Employment	3

New Programs/Services Necessary

The agencies were asked what changes they would like to see and what new programs or services would be beneficial to single parents. The responses closely parallel those shown in Table VIII. The need for pre-divorce counselling was mentioned, as well as earlier contact with social agencies for pregnant girls and the need for unmarried mothers to take more responsibility for their lives.

Miscellaneous Comments

The final part of the questionnaire asked for comments on subjects not covered in the questions. Some agencies noted that the present program of financial benefits encourages single mothers who keep their babies to have repeated pregnancies and to be chronically dependent on public assistance, creating problems for both mothers and children. It

was suggested that single parent programs should be provided through child caring agencies, rather than through the Family Benefits program. At the same time, more resources were recommended to enable the single parent to become independent.

Other comments were that adolescents need to be more responsible for their actions and their sexuality. It was felt there is much social pressure on young females in current society, and attitudes need to change. The male partner should be implicated and held responsible for his part in an increasing social problem. More emphasis should be placed on prevention with easier access to birth control information, and there should be educational programs on sexuality and more family life education programs.

In summary, although this survey was based on a small sample of agencies in Nova Scotia, there is striking uniformity in the responses. Clearly, those in the front line of contact with social problems feel the increasing problem of single parents and their children needs to be met on two general fronts:

1. Prevention measures, including early family life education, birth control counselling and pre-divorce counselling.

2. Programs directed specifically toward the single parent, including referral early in pregnancy, counselling, help with child care, training, general encouragement and help to become independent and productive citizens.

SECTION IV - RECOMMENDATIONS

The Council's study of the situation of unmarried mothers and their children and, more specifically, Vulnerable Mothers, Vulnerable Children has certainly not been exhaustive. We have, however, taken heed of what has been said to us in written submissions and have also considered our own experiences as individuals, members of the Council and citizens of the community. In doing so, we have reached some general conclusions and a philosophical point of view which is reflected in our recommendations.

The Council believes, as do the majority of those who expressed their views to us on this subject, that government's primary responsibility is for the protection of the child of the unmarried mother. Ensuring there are no impediments to the child's well-being and opportunities for healthy growth and development must be a major concern of government and should be reflected in the legislation, programs and services government provides.

The existing, simplistic, financial approach to the complex situation of unmarried mothers should not be continued. We firmly believe that, although government should assist the mothers in re-

establishing themselves following the birth of their children, the extent and type of that support should reflect the fact that both the mother and the father have a responsibility for their own lives and that of their child.

The current approach to the situation -- the payment of monies through the Family Benefits Program to support the mother and child -- requires little of the mother or the father. It appears, in fact, to be detrimental to the beneficiaries by binding them to a situation from which it is difficult to extricate themselves. Few incentives or programs are available to allow the unmarried mother to improve her life situation and thus remove her dependence on public financial assistance.

The payment of Family Benefits to unmarried mothers, is a contentious issue. Of those unmarried mothers living alone nine months after the birth of their child, 65.7 per cent were in receipt of Family Benefits. At 18 months this had increased to 67.4 per cent. One must carefully consider the nature and extent of the support services required to lessen the dependence of these mothers on Family Benefits. Certainly the mothers must not be allowed to view Family Benefits as a lifetime pension for them and their children.

Changing and expanding the programs and services now in place will require the resources of the Departments of Social Services, Health and

Education and perhaps other government agencies. The Council is aware of the difficulties inherent in joint endeavors, but feels strongly that a concerted effort is required to change the existing situation.

We view three areas of service delivery and programs to be of major concern: prevention, support before the birth when the girl is involved in a decision-making process regarding her future and that of her child, and support after the birth of the child. Recommendations in each of these three areas follow.

Prevention

Vulnerable Mothers, Vulnerable Children pointed out that many of the young, unmarried mothers were lacking in knowledge and awareness concerning their own sexuality and the sexual functioning, the proper utilization of birth control methods other than the pill, the risks inherent in pregnancy during the teen years and the numerous ramifications associated with single motherhood i.e. parenting and managing a household with limited financial resources.

A common thread running through the submissions we received was that something must be done to make young people aware at an early age of the complexities of parenthood, and the responsibility of each individual for his/her own actions. Accordingly the Council recommends:

1. That a program which stresses values, life goals, education, sexuality, personal self-awareness and the development of the individual as a total person be designed as a co-operative endeavour by the Departments of Social Services, Education and Health, and that the Minister of Social Services immediately consult the Ministers of Education and Health regarding the urgency of undertaking this endeavor.

Parents and the community should be involved in the development of this program which should be:

(a) introduced as a comprehensive program thoughout the public school system,

(b) presented to students utilizing an inter-disciplinary team teaching approach which would draw on the knowledge and skills of educators, social workers, physicians, nurses, other professionals, parents, and interested persons. The program should also be made available throughout the adult/continuing education programs so that it is accessible to young people who are no longer in school.

2. That the Minister of Social Services consult the Ministers of Health and Education concerning the feasibility of providing training courses for teachers, doctors, nurses and social workers to improve the delivery of services to the unmarried mother.

3. That a media approach be utilized, in conjunction with the Departments of Education and Health, to provide public information programming which:

(a) stresses the responsibilities associated with teen-age pregnancy and parenting for both the boy and girl;

(b) provides young people with information on resources available to them should they wish to discuss their problems with or seek assistance from professionals;

(c) allows young people and parents to view family life and parenting from several perspectives and discusses such issues as discipline and communication, and

(d) helps parents with their responsibilities by providing visual and written materials for their own use and for passing along to their children.

Support for the Unwed Girl Prior to the Birth

Vulnerable Mothers, Vulnerable Children indicated that only one of every four unmarried mothers consulted a professional person at some time before the birth of her baby. Those who did indicated that they found their discussions with professionals helpful. In addition, the study concluded that the young mothers tended not to seek help from traditional social agencies because they did not view them in an assisting role.

Given these facts and the Council's views on the responsibility of the young people involved and their families, we believe that services must be available to all parties involved prior to the child's birth to assist them in objectively assessing their situation and in making realistic decisions regarding future plans. We therefore recommend:

4. That, as part of the media programming, an attempt be made to present the agencies as receptive and available to help.

5. That the single pregnant girl, her family, and the young man and his family have the advantage of informed advice on the full range of options, including adoption, open to them.

Support to the Unwed Mother Following the Birth

The unmarried mothers in Vulnerable Mothers, Vulnerable Children were characterized as having little education and thus, limited choices for employment. For the majority, public financial assistance (Family Benefits) was their major means of support. Once on the caseload, their likelihood of re-entering the work force was remote. Many of the young mothers had difficulties other than financial, particularly in the areas of housing, nutrition and child feeding habits and therefore represented a potential risk of neglect of the child.

The responses received by the Council overwhelmingly rejected providing public money to support the mothers without controls or requirements being imposed on them or the putative fathers in terms of their responsibility for themselves and their children.

Accordingly, after much deliberation on this matter, the Council recommends:

6. That unmarried mothers become eligible for Family Benefits only on the recommendation of the child welfare authorities.

7. That Family Benefits be directly available only to those unmarried mothers who have reached the age of majority.

8. That Family Benefits payments to unmarried mothers below the age of majority be supervised and administered by the child welfare authorities.

9. That Family Benefits to the unmarried mother be granted on a time-limited basis similar to the practices which have already been implemented in British Columbia and Alberta.

The benefits period should be viewed as an interval during which the young mother reviews her situation, plans for the future and is provided with the support and services which will help her achieve independence.

At the conclusion of the initial benefits period, the case should be reviewed and financial assistance continued only if the mother shows definite signs of working towards achieving independence and if she is providing adequate care for her child.

10. That, during the initial benefits period, services be provided which will allow the young mother to become self-supporting. These services would include, but not be limited to the following:

(a) ongoing counselling from a qualified social worker;

(b) involvement in courses on child care, nutrition, budget management and parenting;

(c) infant day care to allow the mother to attend courses or work, and

(d) special allowances for transportation, clothes, and other items required to maintain the mother in an educational setting, training courses or employment.

11. That, whenever possible, the putative father be involved in the counselling process and planning for the child.

12. That the responsibility of the putative father be recognized more fully in legislation and that legislation be amended to reflect the father's responsibility and the cost of caring for a child. The choice of whether a lump sum payment or ongoing maintenance is paid by the father should be made by the Family Court Judge.

A minimum lump sum payment of not less than $1,500 should be established, with a larger payment being levied by the Judge based on individual circumstances;

13. **That social service agencies involve community volunteers from service clubs, church groups and other organizations in the development, implemention and continued provision of services to unmarried mothers.** Volunteers can provide invaluable assistance to agencies and their clientele by making programs and services more readily available.

Conclusion

The phenomenon of unmarried mothers and the increasing reliance of many of these mothers and their children on public support is a perplexing issue for the community, professionals and government. Each apparent suggestion for solution or remediation brings its own difficulties and can give rise to other questions which are equally as difficult to answer.

The Nova Scotia Social Services Council has no all- encompassing, conclusive responses to the dilemma and multitudinous choices which face individuals, members of the community, legislators, parents, professionals, and young men and women. Based on our assimilation and study of the material presented to us and our own knowledge and experience, we believe that current programs and services should be changed. We have offered a number of recommendations which we hope will serve as a guideline to the Minister of Social Services in responding to the young, unmarried mothers and their children who not only seek but require government assistance.

Appendix I

Invitations for Submissions

Family Court Judges

1. Judge Louis B. Edwards
2. Judge John D. Comeau
3. Judge Robert Ferguson
4. Judge Welsford G. Phillips
5. Judge Raymond A. Bartlett
6. Judge W. Marshall Black
7. Judge Vincent J. LeBlanc
8. Judge Murray A. North
9. Judge Robert Butler
11. Judge Louis E. Moir
12. Judge Paul S. Niedermayer
13. Judge T.T. Daley

District Supervisors

14. Harvey MacArthur
15. L.A. Mills
16. Greg Wiseman
17. Gordon MacMaster
18. Donald Burns
19. F.A. Bowes
20. Malcolm Burrill
21. Donald Lefurgey
22. Donald Russell
23. Raymond Harris
24. F.A. Kenney
25. Duncan Rosnok
26. Graham Fraser

Religious Groups

27. Dr. Keith Hobson
    Executive-Minister of the United Baptist Convention
    of the Atlantic Provinces
28. Reverend Vernon G. Boutilier
    Antigonish Diocesan Charities
29. Right Reverend L.F. Hatfield
    Anglican Diocesan Centre
30. Reverend E.B.S. Miller
    Secretary
    Halifax Presbytery
31. Reverend Henry Tye
    Executive Secretary
    Maritime Conference of the United
    Church of Canada
32. Most Reverend William E. Power
33. Archbishop James M. Hayes
34. Lutheran Church of the Resurrection
35. Reverend John Porter
36. Bishop A. Burke

Homes, Councils and Associations

37. Home of the Guardian Angel
38. Bethany House
39. Parkdale House
40. Advisory Council on Status of Women
41. Nova Scotia Association of Social Workers
42. Planned Parenthood Association of Halifax,
    Dartmouth and Halifax County
43. Planned Parenthood Association of Nova Scotia
44. Birthright Pregnancy Service
45. Canadian Council on Christians and Jews
46. Halifax Welfare Rights Committee
47. Atlantic Jewish Council
48. Nova Scotia Family and Child Welfare Association
49. Catholic Social Services Commission
50. United Way of Halifax - Dartmouth Metro Area

School Boards and Related Groups

51. Reid Harrison, Superintendent of Schools, Dartmouth
52. Karl W. Perry, Superintendent of Schools, Halifax
53. D. Lorne MacLellan, Superintendent of Schools, North Sydney
54. Ernest J. Chiasson, Superintendent of Schools, Sydney
55. Angus G. MacKillop, Superintendent, Ashly Elementary School, Sydney
56. Lloyd B. Gillis, Superintendent of Schools, Armdale
57. Nova Scotia Teachers Union
58. Nova Scotia Association of School Boards

Regional Administrators and Assistant Regional Administrator

59. Douglas Raymond
60. George Egan
61. Cyril Reddy
62. Mary MacPherson
63. Joan MacKinnon
64. Douglas Penney
65. Reginald C. Purdy

Hospitals and Related Groups

66. Grace Maternity Hospital
67. Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children
68. Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax
69. Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Sydney

Municipalities

70. Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities
71. William McNeil, Director of Social Services, Dartmouth
72. Mr. Harold Crowell, Social Planner, City of Halifax
73. Mr. James MacCormack, Director of Social Services, Sydney